

- I. Cryptantha propria (Idaho cryptantha)
- II. Family: Boraginaceae
- III. Status: Idaho State sensitive list.
- IV. Known Locations:
- Idaho: Owyhee County:
- a. T. 2 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 24 NW, NE
- b. Squaw Creek
- Oregon: Malheur County:
- a. T. 32 S., R. 41 E., Sec. 6
- b. T. 26 S., R. 45 E., Sec. 19 & 30
- c. T. 26 S., R. 44 E., Sec. 11
- d. T. 19 S., R. 41 E., Sec. 17
- V. Soil Type: Loose, bare soil, ash or diatomite.
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: Dry, open hillsides.
- VII. Remarks: It has a wider range than other plants occurring on ash... The taxon is being reworked and should be reevaluated at that time. It is difficult to determine species and therefore many collectors avoid it. This may give an unreal variety because of the lack of collections.
- VIII. Hazards: Range "improvement" programs, heavy grazing and mining.
- IX. Management Recommendations: Cryptantha propria should be dropped from any threatened list and treated as uncommon. These uncommon sites should be mapped.

- I. Cymopterus acaulis var. greeleyorum (Greenley's biscuitroot)
- II. Family (Apiaceae (umbelliferaceae))
- III. Status: Idaho State sensitive list.
- IV. Known Locations:
 - Idaho: Owyhee County:
 - a. T. 6 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 22, near Bruneau Sand Dunes State Park
 - b. one other site
 - Oregon: Malheur County:
 - a. SE of Rockville, Idaho
 - b. Near Rockville School on Succor Creek
 - c. NW side of road about 1 mile below Succor Creek Canyon
- V. Soil Type: Sandy loam or ash deposits of the Succor Creek formation which weathered to clay.
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: The Idaho site differs greatly from the Oregon site. Yet the sites are similar in that they have a lot of soil movement. The sand is loosely held together while the clay soil shrink-swell greatly.
- VII. Remarks: This variety differs from the common variety by having bright yellow flowers rather than white flowers and the ultimate segments of the leaves tend to be somewhat larger than those of the common variety.
- VIII. Hazards: Off-road vehicles.
- IX. Management Recommendations: This species should be protected from the growing off road vehicle recreationist. This site is on the boundary of the annexation of the Bruneau Sand Dunes State Park. This species should be sought for in other areas early in the year. Collections should also be made of the plant in seed later in the spring.

- I. Cymopterus corrugatus (Cymopterus) (syn. Rysopterus plurijugas)
- II. Family: Umbelliferae (Apiaceae)
- III. Status: Uncommon.
- IV. Known Locations:
- Idaho: Owyhee County:
- a. T. 7 S., R. 2 E., Sec. 23 & 29
 - b. T. 8 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 36
 - c. T. 8 S., R. 2 E., Sec. 3, SW 1/4
 - d. T. 5 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 26
 - e. South Fork of Rabbit Creek
 - f. South Owyhee Area - Cecil Judd. T. 13 S., R. 6 E., Sec. 12
 - g. T. 7 S., R. 4 E., Sec. 29
- Canyon County: Dautrich Memorial Desert Preserve
- Oregon: Malheur County: T. 24 S., R. 44 E., Sec. 28
- Harney County:
- East Lake County:
- V. Soil Type: Often associated with diatomite.
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: Grows in loose, dry ground with Artemisia spinescens/Poa community.
- VII. Remarks: Idaho collections are the eastern extent on R. plurijugas range. This plant flowers early and is more common than indicated by the recorded collections. This plant occurs on unique sites but these sites are fairly common and are not hard hit by grazing, therefore are in little danger. I believe this taxon could be dropped from any lists and considered an uncommon taxon.
- VIII. Hazards: Increased agricultural development, off-road vehicles and spring grazing.
- IX. Management Recommendations: None.

- I. Dimeresia howellii (Dimeresia)
- II. Family: Compositae
- III. Status: Idaho State sensitive list.
- IV. Known Locations:
- Idaho: Owyhee County:
- a. T. 3 S., R. 3 W., Sec. 20 NE NE
 - b. T. 10 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 1
 - c. Near ridge top dividing Reynolds Creek and Squaw Creek.
 - d. T. 9 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 36 - near Northfork Crossing.
 - e. T. 10 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 6
 - f. Shares Basin, T. 1 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 6
 - g. South of Shares Basin, T. 1 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 13
- Oregon: Malheur County: T. 40 S., R. 39 E., Sec. 19
- Harney County: T. 20 S., R. 35 E.
- Nevada: Elko County: T. 42 N., R. 53 E., Sec. 2
- Humboldt County: Windy Gap in the Santa Rosa Mtns., T. 45 N., R. 39 E., Sec. 23
- Washoe County: Known
- California: Present in the two Northeast Counties
- V. Soil Type: Volcanic gravel, cinder size (approx. 1 cm. diameter).
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: Dimeresia howellii grows in coarse volcanic gravel at mid-elevations near 5000' in sites that collect water in the spring. The habitat is surrounded by sagebrush but no other plants occur directly with Dimeresia except some annual Eriogonums. Idaho is on the Northeast edge of Dimeresia's range. It is more common and grows larger in Nevada.
- VII. Remarks: This species is fairly rare in Idaho. It is small and not very noticeable.
- VIII. Hazards: Off-road vehicles; its habitat protects it from most other hazards.
- IX. Management Recommendations: Protect from hazards.

I. Draba douglasii var. douglasii (Douglas Draba)

II. Family: Cruciferae

III. Status: Uncommon

IV. Known Locations:

Idaho: Owyhee County:

- a. T. 3 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 14 SW
- b. T. 3 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 12 & 13
- c. T. 9 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 5
- d. T. 9 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 21 SE
- e. T. 14 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 36 SW SW 1/4
- f. Upper Succor Creek
- g. Deep Creek Area - T. 12 S., R. 2 W., Sec. 22
- h. Noon Creek Summit

Elmore County:

- a. T. 3 S., R. 11 E., Sec. 3 SW 1/4
- b. T. 3 S., R. 10 E., Sec. 29, 19

Camas County: T. 1 N., R. 12 E., Sec. 30 SE 1/4

Oregon: Malheur County: ----

Harney County: ----

Nevada: Elko County: ----

Humboldt County: Santa Rosa Mountains

V. Soil Type: Rocky, gravelly soil, or water-laden ash soil.

VI. Habitat and Ecology: In sagebrush country; in soil locations too shallow for sagebrush. Draba douglasii likes coarse textured soils.

VII. Remarks: A perennial that grows in a harsh environment.

VIII. Hazards: Off-road vehicles.

IX. Management Recommendations: It is fairly widely distributed and although not common, it is found in various soil types. Also the range and frequency may be wider than indicated by collections because of the early flowering time, the small size and superficial resemblance to other common species. Presently it is not in need of protection.

- I. Eatonella nivea (white Eatonella)
- II. Family: Compositae
- III. Status: Idaho State sensitive list.
- IV. Known Locations:
- Idaho: Owyhee County:
- a. T. 2 S., R. 3 W., Sec. 17
 - b. T. 3 S., R. 1 E., Sec. 7 - Sinker Creek
 - c. T. 3 S., R. 1 E., ---
 - d. T. 8 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 21 NW
 - e. T. 8 S., R. 6 E., Sec. 16
 - f. T. 15 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 22 NE of SE
- Elmore County: T. 4 S., R. 11 E.
- Custer County:
- a. Ripley & Barneby - 8827 1947; 4 miles south of Challis, steep gravel.
 - b. several other sites
- Oregon: Malheur County: 2 sites
- Custer County: 1 site
- Harney County: 1 site
- V. Soil Type: Dry, sandy or cindery areas as low as 2500'.
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: Barren ground with the surrounding area usually sagebrush.
- VII. Remarks: Eatonella nivea occurs in the same soil type as Peteria thompsonae.
- VIII. Hazards: Off-road vehicles.
- IX. Management Recommendations: It is not well collected nor abundant and should be watched. It occurs in basaltic cinder soil which is inviting to off- road vehicles. This soil type is uncommon and near Indian Bath Tub where the proper soil type and another uncommon plant, Peteria thompsonae, both occur there is heavy recreational and off-road vehicle use; Eatonella nivea is missing. This may indicate that Eatonella nivea is sensitive to spring trampling and can only exist in less disturbed areas. The present locations could be fenced from grazing and off-road vehicles.

- I. Enceliopsis nudicaulis (Enceliopsis)
- II. Family: Compositae
- III. Status: Uncommon.
- IV. Known Locations:
- Idaho: Owyhee County:
- a. T. 5 S., R. 1 E., Sec. 11
 - b. T. 7 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 2 & 3
 - c. T. 7 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 18
 - d. T. 6 S., R. 6 E., Sec. 13 & 14
 - e. T. 8 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 9 SW
 - f. T. 8 S., R. 3 W., Sec. 2
 - g. T. 7 S., R. 2 E., Sec. 23
 - h. Bruneau Dunes State Park
 - i. Bruneau Hot Falls
- Custer County: T. 10 N., R. 19 E., Sec. 1
- V. Soil Type: Sandy or gravelly.
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: Barren rocky, sandy or gravelly. Butte tops to flat, sandy areas.
- VII. Remarks: Tomentose leaves seem well adapted to dry, windy sites. The leaves are tufted and basally arranged creating a micro-habitat for the plant. The large taproot must store the spring rain and flowering occurs in June.
- VIII. Hazards: Off-road vehicles and increased agricultural development.
- IX. Management Recommendations: The areas should be noted and watched but the range is wide enough at this time that no special management is needed.

- I. Eremocarpus setigerus (Doveweed)
- II. Family: Euphorbiaceae
- III. Status: None.
- IV. Known Locations:
- Idaho: Ada County: several locations
- a. T. 1 S., R. 2 E., Sec. 27
- b. T. 2 S., R. 4 E., Sec. 29
- Gem County: T. 6 N, R. 2 W.
- Canyon County: T. 5 N., R. 2 W.
- Elmore County:
- a. Hot Creek - T. 3 S., R. 8 E., Sec. 21
- b. well drained slope above Hot Creek area - T. 3 S., R. 8 E., Sec. 15
- Payette County: T. 6 N., R. 5 W., Sec. 12 SW 1/4
- Oregon:
- a. Malheur County: T. 24 S., R. 44 E., Sec. 25
- b. Several western counties
- Nevada: Several sites
- V. Soil Type: Sandy and gravelly creek bottoms and well drained slopes.
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: Eremocarpus setigerus grows in sandy creek bottoms late in the summer and is an annual that produces very large seeds. These seeds are a good food source for wildlife. The plant has dense stellate hairs which sting. These hairs must protect the plant from grazing. Late summer rains are important to this species which is growing when most other annual species are dried up and dead.
- VII. Remarks: This is a range extension for Eremocarpus setigerus. It has possibilities in range rehabilitation after fires in the area. It appears to be a weedy annual species which can persist for many years dormant and sprout after a fire or plowing of the soil. Although rarely collected alot, it is common.
- VIII. Hazards: None at the present time.
- IX. Management Recommendations: No protection needed. This species is somewhat weedy and in no threat.

- I. Erigeron disparipilus Cronq. (Snake River daisy)
- II. Family: Compositae
- III. Status: Idaho State sensitive list.
- IV. Known Locations:
- Idaho: Owyhee County:
- New York Summit - T. 4 S., R. 2 W., Sec. 5
- Elmore County:
- a. T. 4 S., R. 11 E., Sec. 30
- b. T. 4 S., R. 10 E., Sec. 15
- Oregon: 3 sites
- Washington: Wallowa County: Questionable site and identification
- V. Soil Types: Rocky outcrops.
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: Dry, rocky outcrops at (4000' - 6000') moderate elevations.
- VII. Remarks: Dr. Packard is uncertain of the identification of the New York Summit material. This plant is endangered and not doing very well.
- VIII. Hazards: No hazards posed by nature of its habitat.
- IX. Management Recommendations: Full protection.

- I. Erigeron latus (no common name)
- II. Family: Compositae
- III. Status: Federal Category II
- IV. Known Locations:
 - Idaho: Owyhee County:
 - a. Red Canyon - T. 12 S., R. 4 W.
 - b. SE Brace Brothers Ranch - T. 13 S., R. 3 W., Sec 27
 - c. 5 miles south of Mudflat
 - Cassia County: 10 miles south of Albion; Mt. Harrison, Idaho.
 - Twin Falls County: 26 miles west of Rogerson
 - Nevada: Elko County:
 - a. T. 43 N., R. 55 E., Sec. 9
 - b. T. 44 N., R. 6 E., Sec. 28
- V. Soil Type: Volcanic tuff.
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: Erigeron latus grows in barren areas surrounded by sagebrush.
- VII. Remarks: No comment.
- VIII. Hazards: None apparent at this time for the known locations.
- IX. Management Recommendations: None.

- I. Eriogonum ochrocephalum var. sceptrum (ochra-flowered Eriogonum)
- II. Family: Polygonaceae
- III. Status: Uncommon.
- IV. Known Locations:
Idaho: Owyhee County:
- a. 11 miles SW of Bruneau (Reveal #3687 July 1974)
 - b. 10 miles south of Bruneau (Holmgren #26236 24 April 1946)
 - c. 10 miles south of Twin Falls (Holmgren #26239 31 April 1946)
 - d. SE of Payette (Ripley and Barneby #6546)
 - e. T. 5 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 8 (Rosentreter #268 August 1978 RR-1978)
 - f. T. 7 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 5
- V. Soil Type: Lacustrine.
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: E. ochrocephalum var. sceptrum grows in barren lacustrine soils at elevations below 4000'.
- VII. Remarks: The variety is not official until Reveal publishes his monograph on the Eriogonum. Apparently Reveal and I collected the variety in mid-summer and the older collections by Holmgren were collected in early spring. I would say that more work is needed on this variety to determine its true range and frequency. It may occur more but few people collect in the desert in mid-summer when E. ochrocephalum var. sceptrum flowers.
- VIII. Hazards: Increased agricultural development, and off-road vehicles.
- IX. Management Recommendations: Protect known locations until the variety and its status is determined.

- I. Eriogonum salicornoides (annual salt Eriogonum)
- II. Family: Polygonaceae
- III. Status: Uncommon
- IV. Known Locations:
 - Idaho: Owyhee County:
 - a. T. 15 S., R. 5 W., Sec. 28
 - b. T. 2 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 23
 - c. Oregon - Idaho border
 - Oregon: Malheur County:
 - a. T. 26 S., R. 44 E., Sec. 5 & 6
 - b. T. 28 S., R. 41 E., Sec. 29
- V. Soil Type: Loose, white gypsiferous, ashy clay soil.
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: E. salicornoides is an annual that grows on ashy clay soil in bare, alkaline desert soils. It is endemic to S.W. Idaho and adjacent Oregon.
- VII. Remarks: E. salicornoides is poorly collected and more information is needed.
- VIII. Hazards: Mining, increased agricultural development and off-road vehicles.
- IX. Management Recommendations: No recommendation at this time.

- I. Eriogonum shockleyi var. shockleyi Reveal (matted cow pie Eriogonum)
- II. Family: Polygonaceae
- III. Status: Uncommon
- IV. Known Locations:
- Idaho: Owyhee County:
- a. T. 7 S., R. 5 E., Sec. 20
 - b. T. 7 S., R. 6 E., Sec. 18
 - c. T. 5 S., R. 5 E., Sec. 14
 - d. T. 6 S., R. 6 E., Sec. 26
 - e. T. 6 S., R. 9 E., Sec. 8 (John Doremus)
- Ada County:
- a. T. 1 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 32 NW 1/4 NW 1/4
 - b. T. 1 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 35 SE 1/4 NE 1/4
 - c. T. 1 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 28 SE 1/4 SE 1/4 (Jarbidge Resource Area)
- V. Soil Type: Round, smooth gravel.
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: Eriogonum shockleyi shockleyi grows on round, smooth gravel on wind swept buttes near geothermal areas in the low land areas near Bruneau, Idaho.
- VII. Remarks: This taxon is poorly defined taxonomically.
- VIII. Hazards: Increased agricultural development and off-road vehicles.
- IX. Management Recommendations: E. shockleyi var. shockleyi should be protected from all hazards.

- I. Eriogonum thymoides (thyme-leafed Eriogonum)
- II. Family: Polygonaceae
- III. Status: Uncommon; deleted from Idaho's sensitive list in 1985.
- IV. Known Locations:
- Idaho: Blaine County: several sites
- Camas County:
- a. 14 miles SE Fairfield
- b. T. 1 N., R. 21 E., Sec. 32 SW 1/4 of NW 1/4
- c. T. 1 N., R. 21 E., Sec. 35 - along Road Canyon Road
- Elmore County: 1 site
- Gooding County: T. 3 S., R. 12 E., Sec. 8
- Washington County:
- a. T. 12 N., R. 6 W., Sec. 29 & 30
- b. T. 13 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 16 & 30
- c. T. 13 N., R. 4 W., Sec. 21, SE 1/4 of SE 1/4
- Adams County: 1 site
- Washington: Several sites
- Oregon: Several sites
- V. Soil Type: Very shallow, rocky basalt.
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: Eriogonum thymoides occurs in very shallow, rocky basaltic soils in sagebrush/grassland areas. Its revolute leaves and perennial nature are well adapted to a shallow soil in the dry desert.
- VII. Remarks: E. thymoides is common in the Bennett Hills area and has a wide distribution from there to Chelan County, Washington. It is uncommon in the Washington County area though. Also, more than half the herbarium collections known were collected before 1940. However, sites where it has been observed with cows have had no apparent browsing by those cows. The individual plants often appear to be fairly old individuals. A study of their stand age structure would be of interest.
- VIII. Hazards: Range "improvement" programs, and collecting by "bonsai" and rock gardeners are threats to this plant. It is locally jeopardized by collectors especially sites near highways. Sites are also inviting to off-road vehicles which could damage E. thymoides at any time of the year, not just in the spring like many other non-woody desert plants.

IX. Management Recommendations: Be aware of locations and don't publicize these known locations so not to encourage garden collectors. More location vouchers should be collected. A stand age structure study may indicate low reproductive success and if so this plant should be protected. Protection would necessitate a change in status to Idaho's sensitive plant list. However, a gradient in stand age structure would support less need to protect and if so this species should be dropped considered a stable species.

- I. Glossopetalon nevadense (spiny green bush)
- II. Family: Celastraceae
- III. Status: None.
- IV. Known Locations:
- Idaho: Owyhee County:
- a. Jump Creek Canyon
 - b. Wild Cat Canyon
 - c. Squaw Creek Canyon
 - d. Several more canyons in the Boise District
- Idaho County:
- a. Upper and Lower Main Salmon River Canyon
 - b. Hells Canyon
 - c. Middle fork of the Salmon River
 - d. Near Slate Creek on the Main Salmon
- Nevada: ----
- Oregon: ----
- California: ----
- V. Soil Type: Basaltic, vertical canyon walls.
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: G. nevadense grows in cracks on basaltic, vertical canyon walls. G. nevadense seems to require high humidity at some time in the season and very warm temperatures at another time during the growing season.
- VII. Remarks: G. nevadense seems to be in most canyons where one looks and is generally wide-ranging.
- VIII. Hazards: None; G. nevadense is protected by nature of its own habitat preferences. Possibly a decrease in stream flow caused by dams would decrease the humidity and destroy the G. nevadense downstream.
- IX. Management Recommendations: Drop from any threatened lists. No special management necessary.

- I. Glytopleura marginata (white margined wax plant)
- II. Family: Compositae
- III. Status: Idaho State sensitive list.
- IV. Known Locations:
- Idaho: Owyhee County:
- a. T. 7 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 34
- b. T. 4 S., R. 1 E., near Foremans Reservoir
- California: ----
- Nevada: ----
- Oregon: ----
- Utah: ----
- V. Soil Type: Small marble-sized and smaller, basaltic cinder (approx. 1 cm - 1 mm diameter).
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: Glytopleura marginata grows in warm, dry micro-sites barren of other vegetation. The plant is small and has a tap root. Collection sites in Idaho have only had a handful of individual plants.
- VII. Remarks: More information is needed on this species in Idaho.
- VIII. Hazards: Off-road vehicles, increased agricultural development, range "improvement" programs, and heavy recreational use of the nearby Hot Springs area.
- IX. Management Recommendations: None at this time.

- I. Gymnosteris nudicalius (large flowered Gymnosteris)
- II. Family: Polemoniaceae
- III. Status: Idaho State sensitive list.
- IV. Known Locations:
- Idaho: Owyhee County:
- T. 1 N., R. 5 W., Sec. 7
- Elmore County:
- a. T. 5 S., R. 10 E., Sec. 3
- b. T. 5 S., R. 8 E., Sec. 23 & 24
- c. T. 5 S., R. 9 E., Sec. 32
- d. T. 8 S., R. 8 E., Sec. 18
- Blaine County:
- T. 1 S., R. 19 E.
- Twin Falls County:
- T. 7 S., R. 1
- Oregon: Malheur County:
- T. 15 S., R. 39 E., Sec. 17
- V. Soil Type: Sandy - sandy loam.
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: G. nudicalius grows in open somewhat sandy areas among sagebrush. G. nudicalius is a weak-stemmed annual. There are white, lavender and yellow flowered individuals. These may be separate populations but appear to be polymorphic. According to Dr. Packard, the lavender was the most common color; while in 1978, yellow was the most common color observed and collected. No sites were encountered during the 1979 field season.
- VII. Remarks: In older collections G. nudicalius was noted as common; now it is rarely seen. This drastic change in frequency is alarming.
- VIII. Hazards: Trampling by heavy grazing, range "improvement" programs, increased agricultural development and off-road vehicles.
- IX. Management Recommendations: Watch this species in the future and give full protection from hazards. Since this species is an annual, it may not occur often or perhaps is infrequently collected. Seems to be on a sharp decline in numbers.

- I. Gymnosteris parvula (small flowered Gymnosteris)
- II. Family: Polemoniaceae
- III. Status: Uncommon (fugitive).
- IV. Known Locations:
- Idaho: Owyhee County:
- a. T. 9 S., R. 1 E., Sec. 13 NE
 - b. T. 10 S., R. 4 W., Sec. 1
 - c. T. 3 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 9
 - d. Winter Camp
 - e. 1 mile north of Mud Flat Rd. from up Pleasant Valley Creek.
- Lincoln County: T. 3 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 16 NE 1/4
- Blaine County: Alturas Lake Cronquist 2567
- Oregon: Malheur County
- Malheur Biological Field Station
- Montana: ----
- Nevada: ----
- V. Soil Type: Loam
- VI. Habitat and Ecology: G. parvula grows under the protective branches of Artemisia tridentata.
- VII. Remarks: G. parvula is a small annual which is adversely affected by disturbance such as grazing.
- VIII. Hazards: Trampling by grazing, range "improvement" programs, increased agricultural development and off-road vehicles.
- IX. Management Recommendations: Recommend adding to the State watch list and to gather more information about the species.